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ABSTRACT

On February 22, 1973, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Atlanta Board of Education filed a compromise desegregation plan with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. If the Court approves, this compromise will constitute the final desegregation plan for the Atlanta Public Schools under court cases of Calhoun v. Cook. However, the case will remain open for two reasons: (1) provisions of the settlement require monitoring of the school system's compliance with the terms of the compromise for the next three years; and (2) certain aspects of the case were consolidated with the metropolitan school desegregation suit (Armour v. Nix), which requests a desegregation plan that will include all students in the nine metropolitan Atlanta area school systems. This case is still pending in the U.S. District Court in Atlanta, awaiting action by the U.S. Supreme Court in a similar case involving the metropolitan Richmond, Virginia schools. The compromise plan would increase the number of students in desegregated schools in Atlanta from 27,239 to 38,718. Under this plan, approximately 59,000 students, virtually all black, will remain in segregated schools. The plan would increase the number of desegregated schools in Atlanta from 47 to 64. The other 83 schools in the system would be segregated black. (Author/JM)

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ANALYSIS OF ATLANTA COMPROMISE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLAN

SUMMARY

The compromise settlement between the NAACP and the Board of Education in the Atlanta school desegregation case (Calhoun v. Cook) was filed on February 22, 1973. If approved by the federal District Court in Atlanta, it will end the portion of this suit requesting the dismantling of the dual school system in Atlanta. However, the case will remain open for two reasons, (1) provisions of the settlement require monitoring of the school system's compliance with the terms of the compromise for the next three years and (2) certain aspects of the case were consolidated with the metropolitan school desegregation suit (Armour v. Nix) which requests a desegregation plan that will include all students in the nine metropolitan Atlanta area school systems. This case is still pending in the U. S. District Court in Atlanta, awaiting action by the U. S. Supreme Court in a similar case involving the metropolitan Richmond, Virginia, schools.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMPROMISE PLAN

Student desegregation--

Fifty-six schools and approximately 8,000 students would be directly affected by the desegregation plan.

The plan would increase the number of students in desegregated schools in Atlanta from 27,239 to 38,718. Under this plan, approximately 59,000 students, virtually all black, will remain in segregated schools.

The plan would increase the number of desegregated schools in Atlanta from forty-seven to sixty-four. The other eighty-three schools in the system would be segregated black. At present, there are eighty-six schools in the Atlanta system which are segregated black (more than 90% black) and twenty schools which are segregated white (more than 90% white).

The plan would close nine schools and open three new schools, for a net of six schools closed.

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The school system would expand the scope of its voluntary student transportation plan to encourage more blacks to attend majority-white schools and more whites to attend majority-black schools. This Majority-to-Minority (M & M) program provides free transportation to any student who wishes to transfer from a school in which his race is in the majority to one in which it is in the minority. The plan estimates that 705 students would join the approximately 2,000 who are already participating in this program.

In addition to M & M transfers, a minimum of 2,060 students will be transported at school system expense under terms of the compromise. Transportation at student expense may be necessary for some of the approximately 6,000 other students affected by the plan. Such transportation would probably take place using current school system transportation (Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority - MARTA - buses); at present, approximately 22,000 students in the Atlanta system are transported by MARTA at student expense. It is not possible to determine how many of the students to be transported to school next year at school expense are included in the group which currently rides MARTA buses to school at ten cents per trip.

Administrative Desegregation--

Although not part of the court's order in the Atlanta case, the desegregation of the administration of the school system became a major factor in the agreement on a compromise plan. Thirty-seven administrative positions at the six highest levels of the system's administration including the Superintendent of Schools are specified according to race. The Superintendent, who would be a black under the compromise plan, would be appointed by the Board of Education. The Superintendent would assign the other administrative positions, in accordance with the plan, subject to approval by the Board. No present administrative personnel will be dismissed. This would result in an administrative staff which would be 50% black.

The plan specifies that these positions be filled between July 1 and September 30, 1973. This hiring is to be on a one-time-only basis. All future hiring, firing, etc., will be based on non-discriminatory qualifications without regard to race.

Staff Desegregation--

As opposed to desegregation of administrative personnel, desegregation of staff below the administrative level was part of the court's order. Staff desegregation involves personnel (principals, assistant principals, teachers, teacher aides) who work directly with children at individual schools.

Two hundred and twenty staff persons and twenty-seven schools are involved in this portion of the plan at this time. Staff in the other schools in the system will remain unchanged at present. The goal of staff desegregation is to eliminate racial imbalances among staff and faculty among all schools in the system. The plan seeks a racial balance at each school within approximately 10% of the system-wide composition. Racial imbalance in staffing of individual schools for the next three years is included under this portion of the plan to be implemented by September, 1973.

The staff desegregation provisions were created in response to court requirements originally ordered in 1970. Questions were raised since that time that the school system had not completely complied with the previous order.

Compliance Provisions---

If the court approves the Compromise Plan, meetings will be held at least four times a year under the direction of a Bi-racial Committee of Atlantans appointed by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia to insure school system compliance with provisions of the Plan.

Meetings of the twenty member Bi-racial Committee will be called to hear complaints about school system compliance as well.

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ANALYSIS OF ATLANTA COMPROMISE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLAN

On February 22, 1973, attorneys for the NAACP and the Atlanta Board of Education filed a compromise desegregation plan with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. If the court approves, this compromise will constitute the final desegregation plan for the Atlanta Public Schools under the court case of Calhoun v. Cook. This case was originally filed by the NAACP against the School Board in 1958. This is the lawsuit through which all court-ordered and court-approved desegregation has been conducted in Atlanta over the past twelve years.

The compromise plan was filed in response to a 1972 order from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans which over-ruled the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia which had ruled the Atlanta system "unitary," this is, desegregated to the court's satisfaction.

The compromise plan consists of three major sections: student, administration and staff desegregation. A brief summary of the terms of the compromise in each of these areas follows.

BACKGROUND

Various student assignment plans have been approved by the court and implemented in Atlanta over the past fifteen years. In September, 1961, the school system began a grade-a-year desegregation plan which allowed blacks

to attend white schools in Atlanta for the first time. In September, 1965, all grades were desegregated and black students were allowed to attend the white school of their choice, if space permitted. In 1970, free transportation was offered black students who wished to attend majority-white schools. All of these desegregation plans were implemented by the school system in response to court rulings in the Calhoun v. Cook case. In the 1972 opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, however, none of these plans succeeded in dismantling the vestiges of the dual school system in Atlanta. Pointing to the fact that 81 of the 153 schools in Atlanta had remained segregated since the suit began in 1958, it ordered the two sides in the case to make a joint effort at negotiating a settlement that would provide a degree of desegregation in Atlanta that would satisfy both sides and the courts. During the period of this case, school enrollment has changed from approximately 60% white to 77% black (See Appendix E).

STUDENT DESEGREGATION

The student assignment plan agreed to in the negotiations is a compromise between recent plans proposed by each side. Implementation of the student assignment provisions of the compromise plan will mean that 38,718 students, or approximately forty per cent of the total enrollment of the school system, will be in desegregated schools. This increases by more than one-third (38%) the current number of students in desegregated schools in Atlanta, 27,239. The plan which had been proposed by the NAACP in January, 1973, would have increased the number of students in desegregated schools by seventy-eight per cent; the plan submitted to the school board by Superintendent Letson would have increased the number of students in desegregated schools by about thirty-three per cent.

Another way of looking at the effect of the compromise student assignment plan is by the number of schools it desegregates. According to the courts, a segregated school is one in which more than 90% of the students enrolled at

that school are of one race. A desegregated school, then, would be one in which more than 10% of the minority race at that school is represented in the student body.*

The student assignment provisions of the compromise plan would increase the number of desegregated schools in Atlanta by seventeen to sixty-four. The proposed NAACP plan would have increased the number of desegregated schools from forty-seven to ninety. The plan presented by the superintendent to the school board in February, 1973, would have increased the number of desegregated schools by ten to fifty-seven.

There are two parts to the compromise student assignment plan. The first involves specific actions to increase the level of student desegregation in the Atlanta Public Schools by school closings, pairing of schools in adjoining zones, rezoning of school communities, and transportation of students. The second part of the student assignment plan involves more active promotion of the present Majority-to-Minority voluntary transportation plan begun in 1970. In all, these provisions affect fifty-six schools.

The student assignment plan was drawn according to the following five guidelines "unless circumstances relative to a particular school necessitated a deviation."

1. No school would contain less than 30% Black students.
2. No exceptions unless a school was shown to be stable and integrated 20% or more Black.

   Exceptions under this rule: Moreland, Grant Park Primary, Capitol View, Humphries, Lin.

3. White students would be transferred only into schools where the resulting enrollment would be 30% White.
4. All black schools unaffected or left "untouched" would be determined according to agreed upon objective criteria such as condition of the building, classroom space, distance to other schools, and phasing out.
5. Rules 1 through 4 above would be applied in all effort to maximize integration of all students.

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*See note, page 12.

Three basic actions were taken to achieve student desegregation. They were employed in the following priority to increase the maximum amount of desegregation and minimum amount of inconvenience possible under the guidelines agreed to by the negotiators.

1. Redrawing of zone lines.

Eighteen schools were affected by the redrawing of school attendance zone lines. Eight segregated white schools (less than 10% black) were rezoned to provide from 27% to 35% black students at each school. These schools are Bolton, Cleveland, Grant Park, Guice, Hutchinson, Inman, Lakewood, and Perkerson. Eleven other schools were affected by the rezoning because it removed students from their attendance zones (although not necessarily replacing them with new students). These schools are Blair Village, Chattahoochee, Forest, Gilbert, Harper, Hill, Jerome Jones, Scott, Thomasville and Waters. A total of 1,066 students (934 blacks and 132 whites) will be affected by zone changes under the plan.

2. Closing of Schools.

Nine schools were closed, and their students reassigned to sixteen others. Previously white segregated schools to be closed are Dykes High, Highland, Mt. Vernon, R. L. Hope, and Rock Springs. Desegregated schools to be closed are Goldsmith, Luckie, O'Keefe High, and McClatchey. The 16 schools to which students from these schools will be assigned are Northside High, North Fulton, E. P. Howell, Forrest, Fowler, Spring, Finch, Birney, Smith, Garden Hills, Rivers, Home Park, and Morningside. In the process, two previously black segregated schools, Forrest and Finch, will be desegregated. The percentage of black students at the schools to which students from the closed schools will attend ranges from approximately 22% at Northside to 73% at Finch.

In all, approximately 3350 students are affected by the closing of schools. Approximately ninety per cent of these students will be assigned to majority-white schools.

In addition to school closings, Sutton Middle School will expand its student body and move into the old Dykes High building, O'Keefe Middle School will occupy the old O'Keefe High building, King Middle School will open and Long Middle School will open in the old George High building (George High will occupy a new building next year). Approximately two thousand students are affected by the openings of these new schools. Sixty-five per cent of these students are white and thirty-five per cent black.

3. Pairing of schools

Pairing is a means of desegregating students by combining the attendance zones of two schools near one another which have enrollments of the opposite race. When two schools are paired, all students of certain grades go to one school while all students of other grades go to the second school. For example, one school building might house the first, second, and third grades while the other school building in the pair might house the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

Four schools are involved in pairing under the Compromise Plan. They are Mitchell and Bolton, Morningside and Hill. Approximately 1,112 students could be affected by these pairings, depending on the grades paired. These pairings would desegregate three previously white segregated schools and one (Hill) previously black segregated school.

Majority-to-Minority Transfers

At present approximately 2000 students in the Atlanta school system are being transported at school system expense from schools in which their race is in the majority to schools in which their race is in the minority. This voluntary student transportation plan is known as the Majority-to-Minority M & M Program. The Compromise Plan expands the M & M Program in scope.

At present much of the effectiveness of M & M transfers is due to the voluntary assistance of persons and organizations outside the school system. The M & M proposal in the Compromise Plan emphasizes an increased assumption of responsibility by the school system in addition to more aggressive recruitment of students of both races to participate in the program.

At present, virtually all M & M transfer students are black. Additional staff and funds will be assigned to the M & M program to help broaden the program to include more participation by students of both races.

Under the Compromise Plan, seven schools and 705 students would be added to the current participants in the M & M program. If successful to the extent projected in the Plan, the M & M Program would place these students in integrated schools and one segregated school and would increase the number of integrated schools by one. Under the Plan, West Elementary is scheduled to receive sixty M & M transfers. This would increase its black enrollment above its current 9.6% level and would make it a desegregated school.

The table on the following page summarizes the effects of the student assignment portion of the Compromise Plan as it has been discussed above.

COMPARISON OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLANS TO CURRENT DEGREE OF DESEGREGATION

STUDENTS	NAACP (1/16/73)	SCHOOL BOARD (2/73)	COMPROMISE (2/22/73)
Increase in number and percentage of students in desegregated schools	+21,316 +78%	+8,933 +33%	+11,479 +42%
Change in number and percentage of students in segregated (black) schools	-17,752 -30%	-5,389 -9%	-2,357 -4%
Change in number and percentage of students in segregated (white) schools	-7,728 -100%	-5,179 -86%	-7,728 -100%
SCHOOLS			
Increase in number and percentage of desegregated schools	+43 91%	+10 +21%	+17 +36%
Change in number and percentage of segregated (black) schools	-27 -31%	-10 -12%	-3 - 3%
Change in number and percentage of segregated (white) schools	-20 -100%	-13 -65%	-20 -100%

CURRENT DEGREE OF DESEGREGATION

Number of Students in desegregated schools:
27,239

Number of Students in segregated (black) schools:
59,826

Number of Students in segregated (white) schools:
7,728

Number of desegregated schools:
47

Number of schools segregated black:
86

Number of schools segregated white:
20

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL IN SALARY LEVELS AFFECTED BY PLAN

ADMINISTRATION Salary Levels	Black	White		Black	White	Black	White
Level I($42,500)	1	-		1	-	-	1
Level II ($30,000)	1	1	NO	1	1	-	-
Level III ($19,500-27,000)	2	7		4	5	2	5
Level IV ($17,000-25,000)	2	3	PLAN	3	2	2	3
Level IVa ($17,000-25,000)	4	5		-	-	1	5
Level V ($15,000-23,000)	10	20		16	20	5	20
Level VI ($9,000-19,000)	103	105		104	100	94	104
Total and %	123 (47%)	141 (53%)		129 (50%)	128 (50%)	104 (43%)	138 (57%)

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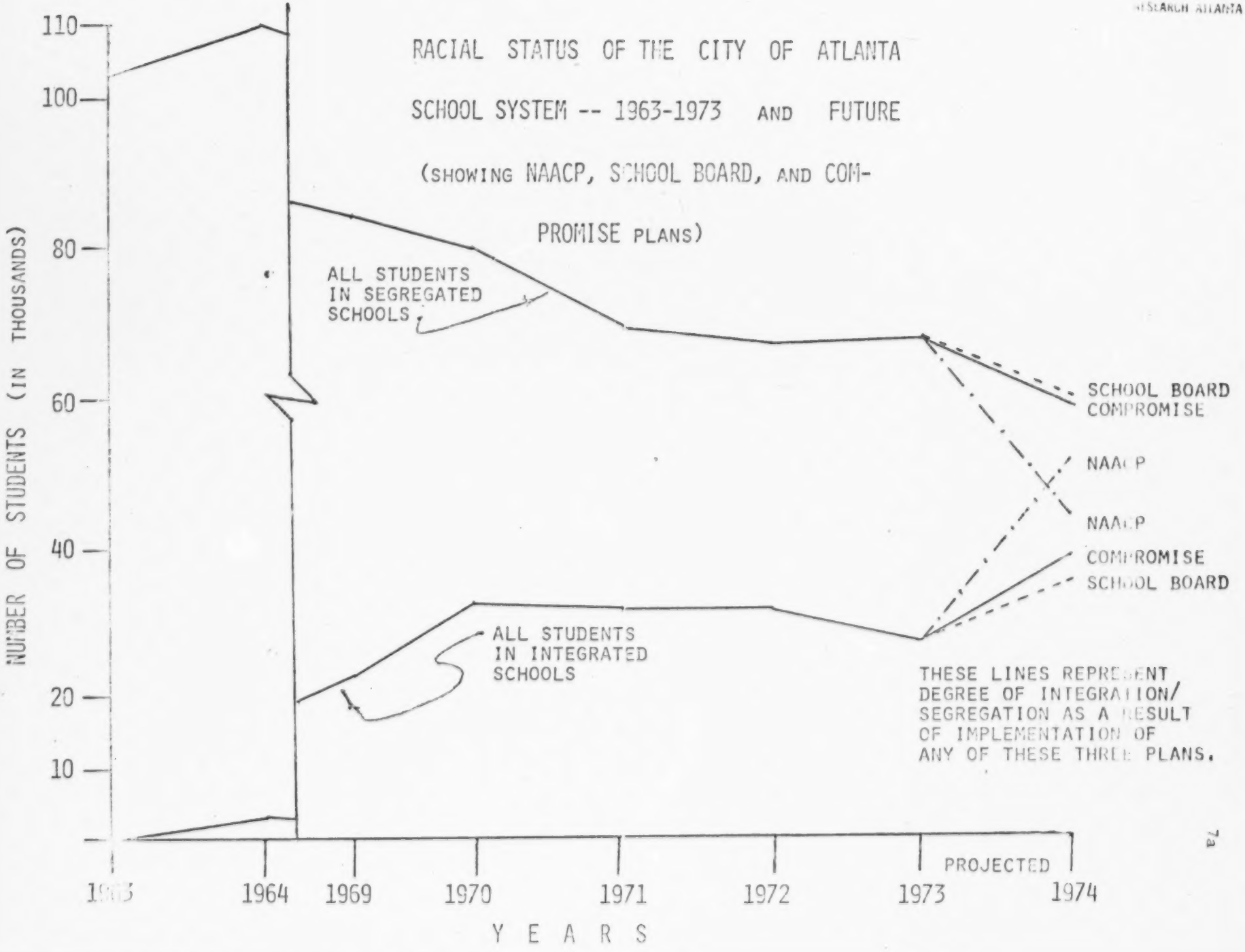


Transportation of Students

Estimates of students to be transported fall into two categories. First, students to be transported at school system expense and second, students to be transported at their own expense. The plan estimates that 2,060 students will be transported at school system expense (sixty per cent black, forty per cent white) as a result of school closings, rezoning, and pairings. The additional 705 projected M & M transfers make the total of students transported at school system expense 2,765. Added to the current number of students transported at system expense, a total of approximately 5,000 students would be transported at system expense next year.

Since the total number of students affected by all parts of the Plan discussed above is more than 8,000, and transportation for only 2,765 has been accounted for, it is likely that some of the approximately 6,000 other students directly affected by the plan may require transportation to attend school. For example, students who previously attended Dykes High (and or some other schools to be closed under the plan) may need transportation to attend North Fulton or Northside High as the plan requires. Some of these transportation needs were not included in the total given in the Plan. The details of such transportation remain to be worked out by school system personnel, but it is expected that most of the students affected will be transported under extensions of the existing MARTA-school bus routes. At present, more than 22,000 students ride MARTA buses to schools in the Atlanta school system. It is not possible to determine how many of the students to be transported to school next year at school expense are included in the group which currently rides MARTA buses to school at ten cents per trip.

DESEGREGATION OF ADMINISTRATION

Although court decisions in the Atlanta case have not ordered administration desegregation, an administrative personnel desegregation plan was part of both the NAACP's plan of January, 1973, and the Compromise Plan.

Forty-three administrative positions would be affected by the Compromise Plan. Of the forty-three, twenty-one are new jobs and twenty-two are existing jobs, six of the existing jobs would be phased out as those holding them retire.

A minimum of twenty of the forty-three positions are specified to be initially filled or are currently held by blacks, including the Superintendent, one of two Associate Superintendents, four of nine Assistant Superintendents, and three of five Area Superintendents (See Appendix B). At least fourteen of the twenty-one new jobs would go to blacks. Six of the twenty-two existing jobs are held by blacks.

An overall administrative staff of 129 blacks (50%) and 128 whites (50%) would be created at the salary levels affected by the Compromise Plan. The NAACP Plan of January, 1973, would have created an overall administrative staff of 123 blacks (47%) and 141 whites (53%) at these same levels. At present, the administration consists of 104 blacks (43%) and 138 whites (58%) at these same levels.

The compromise Plan specifies that these positions be filled between July 1, and September 30, 1973. The Board of Education, as is its duty, shall appoint the new Superintendent, who shall be a black according to the compromise. The Superintendent and existing staff shall reassign administrative staff or elect the new administrators, subject to the approval of the Board of Education. No one is to be dismissed under enactment of this plan.

The racial designations are for a one-time only reallignment of administrative staff. Future hiring, firing, and so forth, shall be conducted without regard to race.

Desegregation of Staff

The federal District Court in Atlanta ordered the school system to desegregate its staff(principals, assistant principals, teachers, teacher aides and all other staff who work directly with children at any school) in a 1970 order. Questions were raised over the schools system's compliance with this order during recent deliberations in the case. As a result, staff desegregation was specifically made a part of a court order in November, 1972, which led eventually to the present compromise settlement.

The staff desegregation plan involves a total of 220 positions at twenty-seven schools. Changes involve replacement of a teacher or teachers at a school with teachers of the opposite race. Compliance with this portion of the plan is expected to bring all schools in the Atlanta system to within two teachers and 10% of the overall racial composition in the Atlanta system. For example, if sixty per cent of the staff in the school system were black, each school would have to have between fifty and seventy per cent black staff (plus or minus two teachers) in order to be in compliance with this portion of the plan.

All schools must be in compliance with this section of the plan for three consecutive years for system-wide compliance to be achieved. Initial teacher transfers to implement the staff desegregation plan are expected to take place by September, 1973.

A complex arrangement allows extra variation from the system-wide racial composition for special situations involving declining enrollment and shrinking staffs and special teaching needs at specific schools.

The following order of priorities will be used in bringing schools into compliance with staff desegregation guidelines:

1. Assignment of new personnel.
2. Assignment of personnel returning from maternity leaves.
3. Reassignment of surplus personnel and personnel displaced due to cutbacks in federal funded programs.
4. Voluntary transfers.

5. Reassignment of personnel from schools to be closed or reorganized.

6. Reassignment of personnel by involuntary transfer.

No given racial ratio for staff assignments will be used; rather, as the system-wide ratio changes from year-to-year, the school-by-school ratios will be changed accordingly.

Only assignment of teachers shall be made to effect the type of staff desegregation discussed above. All hiring, firing, and so forth shall be made without regard to race.

The table in Appendix C shows the schools in which teachers are affected by the staff desegregation plan and the number of teachers involved at each school.

Open Housing Endorsement

In addition to school desegregation, the Compromise Plan carries an endorsement of the concept of "open housing" for the City of Atlanta. The plan states: "Plaintiffs and Defendants jointly support local efforts toward open housing, and in the past have, and now again recommend open housing to the City of Atlanta."

APPENDIX

A. Schools Affected by Student Desegregation Plan.

B. Organization Chart of Positions Affected by Administration Desegregation Plan.

C. Schools Affected by Teacher Desegregation Portion of Staff Desegregation Plan.

D. Distribution of Schools by Race, Compromise Plan.

E. City of Atlanta Schools, Enrollment By Race, 1951-72 (graph).

NOTE

Nineteen years after the Brown case, in which the Supreme Court ordered an end to segregated school systems, legal opinions differ over definitions of the terms "segregated," "desegregated," and "integrated." There are no uniform guidelines for the use of these terms in relation to numbers and percentages of students in a school system.

Research Atlanta has used ten per cent as a guideline for segregated schools. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, in its October 6, 1972, decision in the Atlanta desegregation case specified schools in Atlanta which were one-race schools (less than ten per cent minority enrollment). While the Court did not specificially declare all schools not in this category to be desegregated, neither did it declare any of these schools segregated. In its several analyses of school desegregation plans for Atlanta and in a report on school desegregation in metropolitan Atlanta, Research Atlanta has employed the ten per cent guideline uniformly.

Thus, for statistical comparability and in the absence of any further definition in law applicable under these circumstances, the ten per cent guideline has been used in this analysis as well.

APPENDIX A

SCHOOLS AFFECTED BY STUDENT DESEGREGATION
PORTION OF COMPROMISE PLAN

1. Archer High - Receive some students from O'Keefe High.

2. Birney - To receive some students from RL Hope, send students in grades 6 and 7 to Sutton Middle.

3. Blair Village - Rezoned to send some students to Hutchison.

4. Bolton - Receives 195 students from Chattahoochee and Scott. Paired with Mitchell (grades to be announced).

5. Brandon - Send students in grades 6 and 7 to Sutton Middle.

6. Brewer - Actively recruit 60 Blacks under M & M program.

7. Chattahoochee - Some students rezoned to Bolton, exact number to be announced.

8. Cleveland - Receive 116 students from Waters, send grades 6 and 7 to Long Middle School.

9. Craddock - Send grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

10. Dykes High - Closed. Send students to Northside and North Fulton. Sutton Middle moves to Dykes building.

11. English - Sends grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

12. Finch - Receive students from Mt. Vernon.

13. Forrest - Receive students from Highland; send some students to Inman. Grades 6 and 7 to remain, rather than being promoted to Walden Middle.

14. Fowler - Receive some students from Luckie; grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

15. Garden Hills - Participate in M & M program. Receive 42 students from Rock Springs.

16. George - Moves to new building.

17. Gilbert - Rezoned to send 127 students to Perkerson.

18. Goldsmith - Closed. Send grades K-5 to E.P. Howell and grades 6-7 to O'Keefe Middle.

19. Grady - Receive some students from O'Keefe High.

20. Grant Park - Receive some students from Jerome Jones. Send 6th and 7th grades to new King Middle School.

21. Guice - Receive 75 students from Thomasville.

22. Harper - Rezoned to send some students to Hutchison.

23. Highland - Closed, send students to Forrest.

Schools Affected by Compromise Plan (continued)

24. Hill - Paired with Morningside. Rezoned to send some students to Inman.

25. Home Park - Receive some students from Luckie. Send grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

26. Hope, R. L. - Closed. Send students to Birney and Smith. Grades 6 and 7 to Sutton Middle.

27. Howell, E. P. - Receives students from Goldsmith. Send grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle. Participate in M & M program.

28. Hutchinson - Receive some students from Harper and Blair Village.

29. Inman - Receives some students from Forrest and Hill. Send grades 6 and 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

30. Jackson - Participate further in M & M. Send grade 6 to Sutton Middle.

31. Jones, Jerome - Rezoned to send some students to Grant Park.

32. King Middle - Opened; receive students from Grant Park. (grades 6 and 7)

33. Lakewood - Receives some students from Thomasville.

34. Long Middle - Opened in old George High Building. Receive some students from Cleveland.

35. Luckie - Closed. Sends students in grades k-5 to Fowler, Home Park, Spring and grades 6 - 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

36. McClatchey - Closed. Send grades K-5 to Smith and grade 6 to Sutton.

37. Mitchell - Paired with Bolton, grades to be announced.

38. Moreland - Actively recruit blacks under M & M program.

39. Morningside - Receive some students from Rock Springs. Pair with Hill. Send grades 6 - 7 to O'Keefe Middle.

40. Mt. Vernon - Closed. Send students to Finch.

41. North Fulton - Receive some students from Dykes High and O'Keefe High.

42. Northside - Receive some students from Dykes High.

43. O'Keefe High - Closed. Changes to Middle School; sends students in grades 9-12 to Archer, North Fulton, Grady and West Fulton.

44. O'Keefe Middle School - Receive 6th and 7th grade students from English, Luckie, Fowler, Home Park, Goldsmith, Spring, Inman, Morningside, E. P. Howell, Rock Springs, and Craddock.

45. Perkerson - Receive 127 rezoned students from Gilbert.

46. Rock Springs- Closed. Send students to Garden Hills, Rivers, and Morningside.

Schools Affected by Compromise Plan (continued)

47. Rivers - Receive some students from Rock Springs. Send grades 6-7 to Sutton Middle. Participate in M & M program.

48. Scott - Rezoned to send some students to Bolton.

49. Smith, S. - Receive some students from RL Hope and McClatchey. Send 6th grade students to Sutton Middle. Participate in M & M Program,

50. Spring - Receive some students from Luckie. Send grades 6-7 to O'Keefe Middle.

51. Sutton Middle School - Move to Dykes High building. Receive students in 6th and 7th grades from Jackson, McClatchey, Rivers, Birney, S. Smith, Brandon, and R.L. Hope.

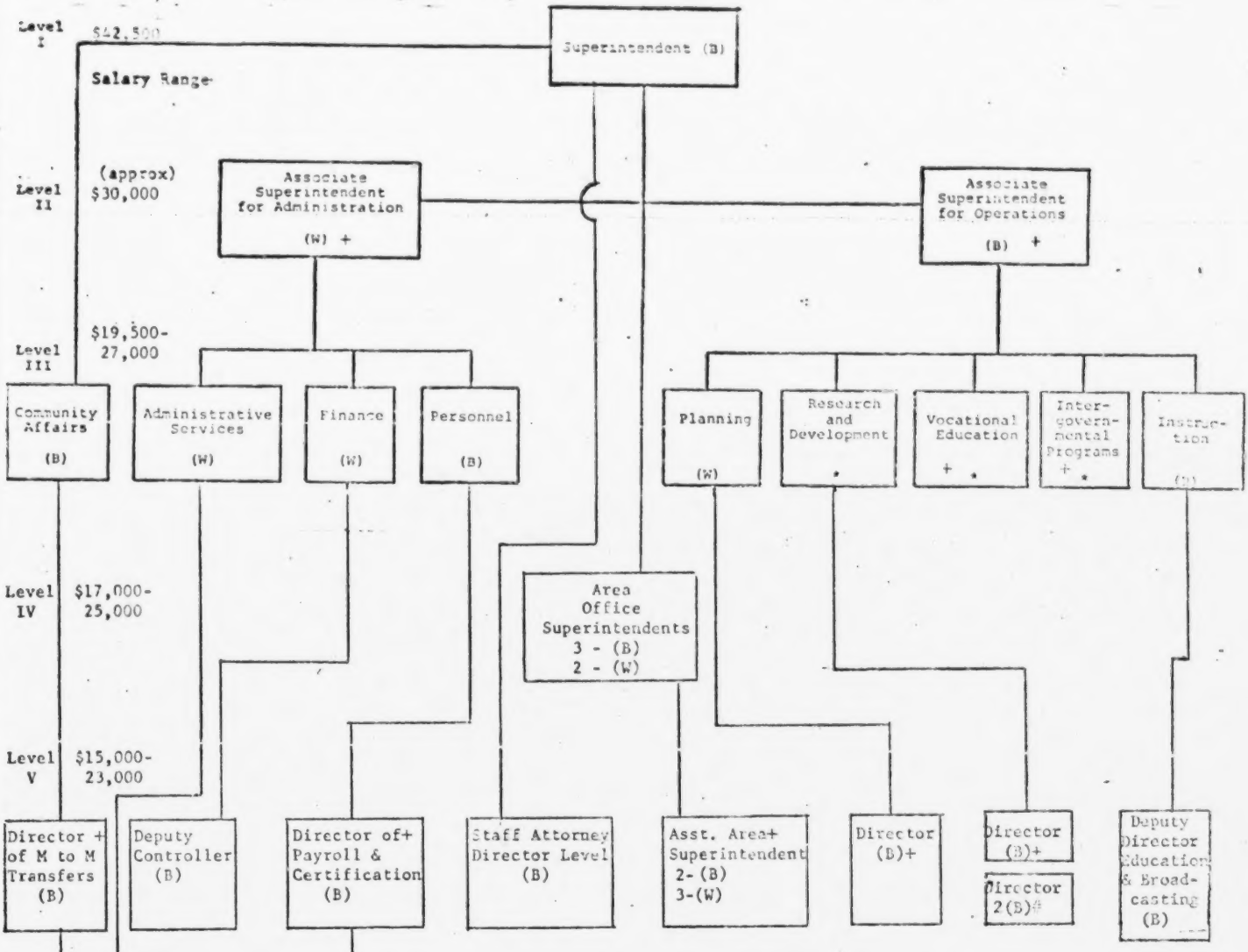
52. Sylvan Hills Elementary - Actively recruit blacks under M & M plan.

53. Thomasville - Rezoned to send some students to Guice and Lakewood.

54. Waters - Rezoned to send 116 students to Cleveland.

55. West - Actively recruit Blacks under M & M plan.

56. West Fulton - Receive some students from O'Keefe High.



TOTAL ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL
IN LEVELS AFFECTED BY PLAN

	CURRENT		PROPOSED	
	B	W	B	W
Level I	-	1	1	-
Level II+	-	-	1	1
Level III	2	5	4	5
Level IV	2	3	3	2
Level IVa[i]	1	5	-	-
Level V	5	20	16	20
Level VI	94	104	104	100
Total	104	138	129	128
	(43%)	(57%)	(50%)	(50%)

* At least one of these positions will be black
\+ New positions
\# Not assigned as yet.
i. Level being phased out.

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APPENDIX C.

TEACHER CHANGES RESULTING FROM PROPOSED STAFF INTEGRATION PLAN

[] Denotes teachers removed. Non-bracketed numbers denote teachers added.

ELEMENTARY

	B	W
Ben Hill	3	[3]
Bethune	[3]	3
Birney	4	[4]
Continental Colony	5	[5]
English	[2]	2
Fain	[2]	2
Home Park	3	[3]
Hope,R.L.	3	[3]
Hutchinson	2	[2]
Inman	3	[3]
Jackson	3	[3]
Kimberly	3	[3]
Morningside	2	[2]
Pitts	[2]	2
Wesley	[3]	3
Changes Required(Persons Involved)	43	43

HIGH

Archer	[6]	6
Dykes	12	[12]
Fulton	4	[4]
Grady	4	[4]

	B	W
North Fulton	4	[4]
Northside	10	[10]
O'Keefe	3	[3]
Price	[5]	5
Roosevelt	4	[4]
Turner	[5]	5
Washington	[5]	5
Changes Required(Persons Involved)	67	67
TOTAL	220	

APPENDIX D.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY RACE,
COMPROMISE PLAN

INTEGRATED (64)

ELEMENTARY

Adair
Ben Hill
Benteen
Birney
Blair Village
Bolton
Brandon
Brewer
Capitol View
Cascade
Chattahoochee
Cleveland
Continental Colony
Cook
Finch
Forrest
Fowler
Garden Hills
Gordon
Grant Park
Grant Park Primary
Guice
Harper
Hill
Home Park
Howell, E.P.
Howell, M.
Hubert
Humphries
Hutchinson
Inman
Jackson
Jones, Jerome
Kimberly
Lakewood
Lin
Mitchell
Moreland
Morningside
Peeples
Perkerson
Peterson
Ragsdale
Rivers
Slaton
Smith, S.
Spring St.
Sylvan Hills
Venetian Hills
Waters
West

MIDDLE AND HIGH

Bass
Fulton
George
Grady
King Middle*
Long Middle*
North Fulton
Northside
O'Keefe Middle*
Roosevelt
Sutton Middle
Sylvan
Therrell

SCHOOLS CLOSED

Goldsmith
Luckie
McClatchey
O'Keefe High

SEGREGATED BLACK (83)

ELEMENTARY

Adamsville
Anderson Park
Arkwright
Beecher Hills
Bethune
Blalock
Boyd
Bryant
Burgess
Butler
Campbell
Capitol Ave.
Carey
Carter
Center Hill
Clement
Collier Heights
Connally
Craddock
Crogman
Dobbs
Drew
Dunbar
East Lake
English
English Primary
Fair
Fickett
Fountain
Gideons
Gilbert
Grove Park
Hardnett
Harris
Harwell
Herndon
Hope, J.
Johnson
Jones, Jessie
Jones, M.A.
Kirkwood
Mayson
Miles
Oglethorpe
Peyton Forrest
Pitts
Pryor
Reynolds
Robinson
Rusk
Scott
Slater
Stanton, D.
Stanton, F
Thomasville
Toomer
Towns
Ware
Wesley
West Manor
White
Whitefoord
Williams
Woodson
Wright

MIDDLE AND HIGH

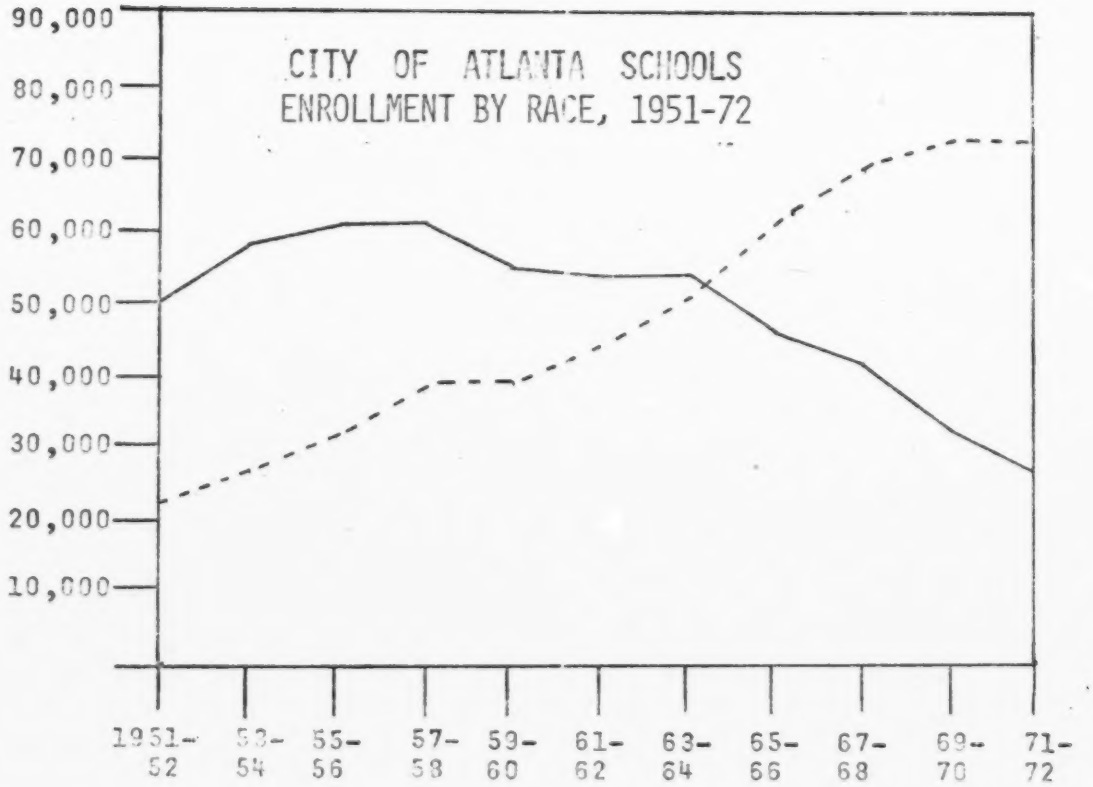
Archer
Brown
Carver
Coan
Douglass
East Atlanta
Harper
Howard
Kennedy
Murphy
Parks
Price
Smith
Southwest
Turner
Walden
Washington
West Fulton

SCHOOLS CLOSED SEGREGATED WHITE

Highland
Hope, R.L.
Mt. Vernon
Rock Springs
Dykes High

*new school

APPENDIX E.



SOURCE: ENROLLMENT STATISTICS, ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS